United Nations S/PRST/2012/7

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 March 2012

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6741st meeting of the Security Council, held on 26 March 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa", the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is following closely the security and humanitarian situation in the Sahel region, and has received regular briefings on these issues.

"The Security Council expresses its serious concern about the insecurity and rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Sahel region, which is further complicated by the presence of armed groups and terrorist groups, and their activities, as well as by the proliferation of weapons from within and outside the region, that threaten peace, security and stability of regional states. The Security Council calls for national authorities, and international, regional and sub-regional organizations, to take urgent steps to further their concerted efforts to address these challenges in an effective and appropriate manner.

"The Security Council strongly condemns the forcible seizure of power from the democratically-elected government of Mali by some elements of the Malian armed forces, and in this regard recalls its Press Statement of 22 March 2012. The Security Council condemns the acts initiated and carried out by mutinous troops against the democratically-elected government and demands they cease all violence and return to their barracks. The Security Council calls for the restoration of constitutional order, and the holding of elections as previously scheduled.

"The Security Council condemns the attacks initiated and carried out by rebel groups against Malian Government forces and calls on the rebels to cease all violence and to seek a peaceful solution through appropriate political dialogue.

"The Security Council emphasizes the need to uphold and respect the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali.

"The Security Council expresses its concern over the fragile security and humanitarian situation in the region, and notes that it has been exacerbated by drought, food shortages and the return of thousands of returnees following the Libyan crisis and other crises in the region.

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"The Security Council was also informed that millions of people in the Sahel region are suffering from that crisis, forcing thousands to migrate to less affected neighbouring countries.

"The Security Council commends the joint efforts made by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other agencies of the United Nations to provide humanitarian assistance and to draw international attention to the scale of the problem in the Sahel region. The Security Council was informed of the proposal to appoint a Senior Regional Humanitarian Coordinator.

"The Security Council welcomes the Emergency-programmes undertaken by the national authorities of the region as an expression of their primary responsibility. The Security Council also welcomes the initiatives taken by regional and sub-regional organizations such as the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and efforts so far made by bilateral and multilateral partners, to assist the Sahel countries to alleviate the regional food and nutrition crisis. The Security Council encourages the international community to provide support to resolve the crisis in Mali and the Sahel region based on an integrated strategy for immediate and long term needs, encompassing security, development and humanitarian issues."

United Nations S/PRST/2012/8

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 March 2012

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6744th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 March 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the Yemeni-led peaceful transition process to a just and democratic political system. It notes the recent progress, including the 21 February elections which occurred in a largely peaceful manner and with an encouraging level of turn-out and the 25 February transfer of power to President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, as per the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism. The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen.

"The Security Council expresses concern at the recent deterioration in cooperation among political actors and the risks this poses to the transition. The Security Council reaffirms its resolution 2014 (2011), and calls upon all political actors in Yemen to remain committed to the political transition, constitutional order, to play a constructive role in the process and to reject violence.

"The Security Council notes that the second phase of the transition should focus on the holding of a Conference for National Dialogue, restructuring of the security forces, tackling the unauthorised possession of weapons outside the control of the state, passing legislation on transitional justice to support reconciliation, Constitutional reform, electoral reform and the holding of general elections in 2014. The Security Council emphasises the need for these political processes to be conducted in an inclusive manner involving the full participation of the different segments of Yemeni society, including the regions of the country, the major social groups and the full and effective participation of women.

"The Security Council emphasises the importance of a well planned and peaceful preparatory process for the Conference for National Dialogue and therefore urges the quick formation by the Yemeni Government of an inclusive Preparatory Committee involving the major constituencies. In the context of a genuinely inclusive process, the Security Council reminds the Yemeni Government and other actors of the need to release those protesters arbitrarily detained during the crisis.

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"The Security Council expresses its strong concern about intensified terrorist attacks, including by Al Qaida, within Yemen. It condemns such terrorist attacks in the strongest terms and supports the efforts of the Yemeni Government to combat terrorism in compliance with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. It expresses deep condolences to the families of the victims in the March attacks in Abyan, southern Yemen.

"The Security Council notes the formidable economic and social challenges confronting Yemen, which have left many Yemenis in acute need of humanitarian assistance. It welcomes the expansion of the humanitarian response capacity by UN agencies and partners, while noting its concern that the 2012 Humanitarian Response Plan is significantly underfunded, and urges renewed and sustained support by donors for the Plan. The Security Council also urges all parties to facilitate full, safe and unimpeded access for humanitarian actors to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance.

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the planned 23 May Friends of Yemen Ministerial meeting in Riyadh and calls for the international community to maintain its active support to help the Yemeni government meet the forthcoming political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges. The Security Council looks forward to an action plan set out by the Yemeni authorities, in close cooperation with all the parties in Yemen and in a spirit of dialogue, on how these challenges could be addressed with the support of the international community. They affirm their view that the Friends of Yemen have a particularly important role to play by bringing together the main international actors in a common endeavour to support Yemen's overall transitional plans during the next two years.

"The Security Council reiterates that all those responsible for human rights violations and abuses, including acts of violence, should be held accountable. The Security Council also notes with concern that children continue to be recruited and used by armed groups and certain elements of the military and calls for continued national efforts to discourage the use and recruitment of child soldiers.

"The Security Council reiterates its call to all parties to remain fully committed to the success of the transition and welcomes the continued engagement of the good offices of the Secretary-General and his Special Advisor, Jamal Benomar. It welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to dispatch a team of experts to monitor the implementation and provide advice to the parties in consultation with the government of Yemen; and supports the intention of the United Nations to focus its political engagement through a small presence in Yemen of officials working closely alongside the UN Country Team in order to support Yemeni efforts to organise a National Dialogue process that is inclusive, transparent and participatory, and will work in coordination with partner Missions, with the Yemeni government to adopt transitional justice legislation, carry out constitutional reform and offer support up to and including the general elections in 2014. The Security Council remains closely engaged on the situation in Yemen and will continue to closely follow the next steps towards a peaceful political transition of power."

United Nations S/PRST/2012/9

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 April 2012

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6745th meeting of the Security Council, held on 4 April 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa", the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reiterates its strong condemnation of the forcible seizure of power from the democratically elected Government of Mali by some elements of the Malian armed forces, and recalls in this regard its Press statement of 22 March 2012 and its Presidential statement of 26 March 2012. The Council calls on the mutineers to ensure the safety and security of all Malian officials and demands the immediate release of those detained. The Council renews its call for the immediate restoration of constitutional rule and the democratically elected Government and for the preservation of the electoral process.

"The Security Council supports the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which issued communiqués on 27 and 29 March 2012, and commends the work of President Blaise Compaore, as ECOWAS facilitator, in promoting the return to full civilian authority and the effective re-establishment of constitutional order in Mali. The Council also commends the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for West Africa and of the African Union in this regard and takes note of the announcement of the mutineers to restore constitutional rule as of April 1, 2012. The Council expects the mutineers to take immediate steps to effectively implement this commitment and will follow developments closely.

"The Security Council strongly condemns the continued attacks, looting and seizure of territory carried out by rebel groups in the North of Mali and demands an immediate cessation of hostilities. The Council is alarmed by the presence in the region of the terrorist group Al Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, which could lead to a further destabilization of the security situation. The Council calls upon the rebels to immediately cease all violence and urges all parties in Mali to seek a peaceful solution through appropriate political dialogue. The Council stresses the importance of the safety of civilians and of the respect of human rights.

"The Security Council reaffirms the need to uphold and respect the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali.

"The Security Council renews its serious concern over the insecurity and rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Sahel region.

"The Council commends efforts of humanitarian organizations involved and calls on all parties in Mali to allow timely, safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian aid to civilians in need, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of emergency humanitarian assistance. The Council calls for an increased mobilization of the international community to support humanitarian efforts.

"The Security Council expresses its concern at the risk posed by fighting to Mali's World Heritage sites.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to update it, as appropriate, on developments in Mali and will remain seized of the matter."

United Nations S/PRST/2012/10

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 April 2012

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6746th meeting of the Security Council, held on 5 April 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its Presidential Statements of 3 August 2011 and 21 March 2012 and its Press Statement of 1 March 2012.

"The Security Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Syria, and to the purposes and principles of the Charter.

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation for the 2 April 2012 briefing of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, Kofi Annan. The Security Council notes that the Syrian government committed on 25 March 2012 to implement the Envoy's six-point proposal.

"The Security Council calls upon the Syrian government to implement urgently and visibly its commitments, as it agreed to do in its communication to the Envoy of 1 April, to (a) cease troop movements towards population centres, (b) cease all use of heavy weapons in such centres, and (c) begin pullback of military concentrations in and around population centres, and to fulfil these in their entirety by no later than 10 April 2012.

"The Security Council calls upon all parties, including the opposition, to cease armed violence in all its forms within 48 hours of the implementation in their entirety by the Syrian government of measures (a), (b), (c) above. The Security Council further calls upon the opposition to engage with the Envoy in this regard.

"The Security Council underscores the importance of an effective and credible United Nations supervision mechanism in Syria to monitor a cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties and relevant aspects of the Envoy's six-point proposal. The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to provide proposals for such a mechanism as soon as appropriate, after consultations with the government of Syria. The Security Council stands ready to consider these proposals and to authorise an effective and impartial supervision mechanism upon implementation of a cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties.

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"The Security Council underscores the central importance of a peaceful political settlement to the Syrian crisis and reiterates its call for the urgent, comprehensive, and immediate implementation of all aspects of the Envoy's six-point proposal. The Security Council reiterates its full support for the Envoy's six-point proposal aimed at bringing an immediate end to all violence and human rights violations, securing humanitarian access and facilitating a Syrian-led political transition leading to a democratic, plural political system, in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations, ethnicities or beliefs, including through commencing a comprehensive political dialogue between the Syrian government and the whole spectrum of the Syrian opposition.

"The Security Council reiterates its call for the Syrian authorities to allow immediate, full and unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel to all populations in need of assistance, in accordance with international law and guiding principles of humanitarian assistance. The Security Council calls upon all parties in Syria, in particular the Syrian authorities, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and relevant humanitarian organizations to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. To this end, the Security Council calls on all parties to immediately implement a daily two hour humanitarian pause as called for in the Envoy's six-point proposal.

"The Security Council requests the Envoy to update the Council on the cessation of violence in accordance with the above timeline, and progress towards implementation of his six-point proposal in its entirety. In the light of these reports, the Security Council will consider further steps as appropriate."

United Nations S/PRST/2012/11

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 April 2012

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6748th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 April 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone', the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

1. The Security Council welcomes the latest report of the Secretary-General dated 14 March 2012 (S/2012/160) on the situation in Sierra Leone and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL). The Council welcomes the briefing provided by the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General (ERSG) in Sierra Leone, Mr. Michael von der Schulenburg on 22 March 2012. The Council reaffirms its support for continuing efforts to consolidate peace in that country.

2. The Security Council emphasises that the Government of Sierra Leone bears primary responsibility for peacebuilding, security and long-term development in the country. The Council notes the steady progress achieved so far by the national authorities and people of Sierra Leone in a number of areas including national reconciliation, the promotion of gender equality and the preparation for national and local elections on 17 November 2012. The Council emphasises the importance of these elections for consolidation of peace and security in Sierra Leone.

3. The Security Council calls upon all political parties to engage constructively in an honest and open dialogue aimed at furthering national cohesion. The Council calls on the Government of Sierra Leone, all political parties as well as other stakeholders to intensify their efforts to foster an environment that is conducive to the holding of peaceful, transparent, free and fair elections. The Council calls on the leadership of the political parties to undertake cross-party confidence building measures, promote political participation and non-violence among their membership and ensure the full adherence to due process of law and to the recommendations of the 2 April 2009 Joint Communiqué, which inter alia calls for the establishment of the Independent Police Complaints Committee to reinforce the neutrality and professionalism of the Police, and the Political Parties Code of Conduct. The Council believes that these steps are essential to ensure public and international confidence in Sierra Leone's democratic process.

4. The Security Council acknowledges the statement of the Government of Sierra Leone on 3 April 2012 clarifying its position regarding the arms delivered to the Sierra Leone Police. The Council underscores the importance for Sierra Leone's national authorities to respond proportionately to threats to the security of all

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citizens in Sierra Leone. The Council calls upon the Government to ensure that its security forces remain committed to upholding human rights and applicable international law.

5. The Security Council calls on the Independent Media Commission to proactively monitor the media and ensure compliance with the code of conduct for the media and calls on the national authorities to address the administrative and financial challenges facing the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation.

6. The Security Council commends the contribution of UNIPSIL and the UN Country Team to the peacebuilding and development priorities of Sierra Leone, and in particular through the integrated UN Joint Vision. The Council commends the achievements of ERSG von der Schulenburg in Sierra Leone and urges the Secretary General to promptly appoint a successor.

7. The Security Council continues to emphasize the important role of the regional organisations such as the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the Mano River Union in supporting Sierra Leone to achieve its peacebuilding, security and long-term development goals. The Council acknowledges the work of the Transnational Organised Crime Unit and calls on Sierra Leone's authorities to work with its neighbours and regional partners in order to intensify their joint efforts to consolidate regional peace and security, including through tackling the challenges posed by drug trafficking and organised crime.

8. The Security Council acknowledges the role of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in supporting peacebuilding efforts in Sierra Leone, including in addressing the priority area of youth employment. The Council urges the PBC to continue working in support of UNIPSIL and the UN Country Team.

9. The Security Council remains actively seized of this matter.

United Nations S/PRST/2012/12

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 April 2012

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6749th meeting of the Security Council, held on Thursday, 12 April 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its deep and growing alarm by the escalating conflict between Sudan and South Sudan, as manifested most recently by the seizure and occupation of the town of Heglig and its oil fields in Sudan by the SPLA. The recent violence threatens to return both countries to full scale war and the period of tragic loss of life and suffering, destroyed infrastructure, and economic devastation, which they have worked so hard and long to overcome. The Security Council demands a complete, immediate, and unconditional: end to all fighting; withdrawal of the SPLA from Heglig; end to SAF aerial bombardments; end to repeated incidents of cross-border violence between Sudan and South Sudan; and an end to support by both sides to proxies in the other country.

"The Security Council affirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Sudan and South Sudan. It recalls the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation.

"The Security Council demands that both sides redeploy their forces 10 kilometres outside the North/South 1/1/1956 borderline in accordance with their Agreements of June 29 and July 30, 2011. It urges Sudan and South Sudan to take immediate steps to establish a Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and activate the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and reiterates its readiness to continue to support the parties in implementing this Agreement with the support of UNISFA, in accordance with resolution 2024 (2011). The Security Council calls on Sudan and South Sudan to respect the letter and spirit of the Memorandum of Understanding on Non-Aggression and Cooperation of February 10, 2012.

"The Security Council reiterates its demand that Sudan and South Sudan urgently redeploy their security forces immediately from the Abyei Area in accordance with their Agreement of June 20, 2011 and resolution 1990 (2011).

"The Security Council calls upon the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan urgently and peacefully to resolve the fundamental issues of security and border management, the situations in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile,

and Abyei and all outstanding CPA issues that are fuelling the mistrust between the two countries. It further calls on the leaders of Sudan and South Sudan to meet immediately in a Summit as previously planned in order to advance the issues that stand in the way of achieving lasting peace.

"The Security Council underscores its support for the continuing efforts of the AU High-level Implementation Panel to assist Sudan and South Sudan to reach agreement on all outstanding issues, and encourages continuing partnership with the UN in this regard.

"The Security Council views the current situation as a serious threat to international peace and security. It will continue to follow the situation closely, and will take further steps as necessary. The Security Council looks forward to receiving a briefing from the AUHIP and Special Envoy Menkerios in the coming days."

United Nations S/PRST/2012/13

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 April 2012

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6752nd meeting of the Security Council, held on Monday, 16 April 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council strongly condemns the 13 April 2012 (local time) launch by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

"The Security Council underscores that this satellite launch, as well as any launch that uses ballistic missile technology, even if characterized as a satellite launch or space launch vehicle, is a serious violation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).

"The Security Council deplores that such a launch has caused grave security concerns in the region.

"The Security Council demands that the DPRK not proceed with any further launches using ballistic missile technology and comply with resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) by suspending all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches.

"The Security Council agrees to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006), as modified by resolution 1874 (2009). The Security Council directs the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to undertake the following tasks and to report to the Security Council within fifteen days:

(a) Designate additional entities and items;

(b) Update the information contained on the Committee's list of individuals, entities, and items (S/2009/205 and INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part.1), and update on an annual basis thereafter;

(c) Update the Committee's annual workplan.

"The Security Council further agrees that, if the Committee has not acted pursuant to the paragraph above within fifteen days, then the Security Council will complete action to adjust these measures within an additional five days.

"The Security Council demands that the DPRK immediately comply fully with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874

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(2009), including that it: abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner; immediately cease all related activities; and not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests or any further provocation.

"The Security Council calls upon all Member States to implement fully their obligations pursuant to resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).

"The Security Council expresses its determination to take action accordingly in the event of a further DPRK launch or nuclear test."

United Nations S/PRST/2012/14

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 April 2012

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6753rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 April 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

"The Security Council remains gravely concerned about the threat of terrorism, and the risk that non-state actors may acquire, develop, traffic in or use weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

"The Security Council reaffirms the need for all Member States to comply fully with their obligations and fulfill their commitments in relation to arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects of all weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

"The Security Council reaffirms its support for the multilateral treaties whose aim is to eliminate or prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and the importance for all States Parties to these treaties to implement them fully in order to promote international stability.

"The Security Council reaffirms resolution 1540 (2004), which affirms that States shall take effective measures to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and to establish domestic controls to prevent proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, recognizes States' progress in implementing resolution 1540 (2004), endorses the work carried out by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and, in that regard, recalls resolution 1977 (2011) which extends the mandate of the 1540 Committee for ten years.

"The Security Council recognizes the importance of the 2012 and 2010 Nuclear Security Summits, the 2012 and 2010 Nuclear Security Summit Communiqués, and the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit Work Plan.

"The Security Council welcomes the commitments made by Nuclear Security Summit participants to take national actions, as appropriate, to increase nuclear security domestically and to work through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, in particular the International Atomic Energy Agency

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(IAEA), to improve nuclear security and encourages all States to take national actions to this end.

"The Security Council reaffirms, in this context, its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1887 (2009).

"The Security Council recalls that effective IAEA safeguards are essential to prevent nuclear proliferation and to facilitate cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and renews its call on all States to cooperate fully with the IAEA.

"The Security Council affirms the essential responsibility and central role of the IAEA in strengthening the international nuclear security framework, and also supports the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan for 2010-2013.

"The Security Council welcomes the adoption of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, recalls the IAEA June 2011 ministerial conference on nuclear safety and the September 2011 UN High-level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security convened by the Secretary-General and values various international initiatives and efforts to this end.

"The Security Council stresses the importance of international efforts to establish self-sustaining Nuclear Security Support Centers and the IAEA's plan to establish the International Network for Nuclear Security Training and Support Centers.

"The Security Council welcomes the additional ratifications of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the recent adherences to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

"The Security Council emphasizes the importance of the progress made by the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

"The Security Council recognizes the progress made by the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and values its extension beyond 2012.

"The Security Council encourages States to participate in the IAEA illicit trafficking database program.

"The Security Council appreciates the efforts of the International Criminal Police Organization in the field of countering illicit nuclear trafficking, including through the establishment of its Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit.

"The Security Council takes note of international efforts towards preventing the financing of proliferation-related activities, and takes note of the work of the Financial Action Task Force.

"The Security Council welcomes the establishment of the European Union Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centers of Excellence.

"The Security Council calls upon States that have not yet done so to submit a first report on implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and

encourages all States to provide, when appropriate or upon the request of the 1540 Committee, additional implementation information.

"The Security Council calls upon all States Parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material to ratify the Amendment to the Convention as soon as possible and encourages them to act in accordance with the objectives and purposes of the Amendment until such time as it enters into force, and also encourages all States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Convention and adopt its Amendment as soon as possible.

"The Security Council encourages all States that have not yet done so to become party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and encourages discussions among States Parties to consider measures to effectively implement the Convention.

"The Security Council underlines the importance for States to share best practices with a view to improved nuclear security practices to reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism, with the aim of securing all vulnerable nuclear material from such risks, encourages all States to implement the IAEA's most current recommendations on physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.5), encourages efforts to secure radioactive sources, and calls for States to support the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan for 2010-2013 and to make voluntary contributions to the Nuclear Security Fund.

"The Security Council calls upon all States Parties to improve their national capabilities to detect, deter and disrupt illicit trafficking in nuclear materials throughout their territories, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, including relevant international legal obligations, and calls upon those states in the position to do so to work to enhance international partnerships and capacity-building in this regard.

"The Security Council in this regard, encourages States to take all appropriate national measures in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, to strengthen export controls, to control access to intangible transfers of technology and to information that could be used for weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, to prevent proliferation financing and shipments, and to secure sensitive materials.

"The Security Council encourages all States to manage responsibly and minimize to the greatest extent that is technically and economically feasible the use of highly enriched uranium for civilian purposes, including by working to convert to the use of low enriched uranium fuels and targets research reactors and radioisotope production processes taking into account the need for assured supplies of medical isotopes."